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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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December 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 72  
Humidity 34

December 14, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 68  
Humidity 56 " 50

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Berometer 29.08.

7538 日十二月十一

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

四月二十日香港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
836 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER.

#### COLD RECEPTION BY ALLIES AND NEUTRALS.

##### A COWARDLY THREAT TO BELGIUM.

December 13, 4.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Germany proposes complete restoration of the occupied portions of Belgium and France and also the return of Germany's colonies, with a settlement of the Balkan situation by a Peace Conference.

##### Belgium Urged to Insist on Peace.

December 13, 5.40 a.m.

The Daily Telegraph learns from an unimpeachable source, that Germany invited Belgium to insist on an immediate peace, in return for a guarantee of her independence, financial assistance and rehabilitation.

In the event of a refusal, Belgium was informed that the existence of her monuments, public buildings and even her towns would be threatened.

##### Unanimous British Repudiation.

December 13, 6.25 a.m.

Germany's peace proposals are unanimously and emphatically repudiated by the whole British press.

The Morning Post describes them as "a cunning and desperate attempt to forestall the penalty of military failure". It also says that it is a proposal, not of peace, but of an armistice, which the Allies are bound to decline, as they did the German request last September after the defeat on the Somme and at Verdun.

The Times says it is a symptom of Germany's conscious weakness that she has most lamely failed to induce the United States to offer mediation, and now she falls back on an indirect offer to the belligerents. The Allies must refuse to even talk about an armistice until the occupied territories are restored and compensated.

The Daily Chronicle comments that Germany can have peace only on our terms.

The Daily Telegraph says that Germany has reached the zenith of her power and is on the crest of the wave before the inevitable descent.

The Daily News states that the Allies cannot enter into peace negotiations on the basis offered by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

The Daily Mail says that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is no more entitled to a reply than a burglar in a private house.

##### Some Alleged Peace Terms.

December 13, 7.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the evening papers publish a number of alleged German peace terms, none from official sources. The statements include the retention of Serbia by Austria-Hungary, Constantinople by Turkey, the restoration to Bulgaria of all the territory she lost in the second Balkan War, and the restoration to Austria of all the territory captured by Italy.

##### Rumours of Dispute Between Enemy Monarchs.

December 13, 7.15 a.m.

In Amsterdam, the peace proposals are regarded as an admission that the confidence of the Central Powers is shaken, and this is connected with rumours of a grave dispute between the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor.

##### After the Speech.

December 13, 7.15 a.m.

A Dutch correspondent present in the Reichstag says that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, at the conclusion of his speech, sank into his chair completely overcome and scarcely conscious of his surroundings.

The Chamber was most excited, and the whole city is in a state of feverish tension. There were unprecedented crowds outside the Reichstag.

##### France Considers Proposals "Contemptible."

December 13, 2.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the papers agree that the peace proposals are contemptible, and are a new manoeuvre with the object of dividing the Allies and inducing opinion in Germany and neutral countries. In view of Germany's habit of preparing aggressions under the cover of negotiations, it behoves the Allies to beware.

##### A Cunning Attempt to Sow Dissension.

December 13, 2.50 p.m.

Reuter learns that there will be probably no official British pronouncement on the German peace proposals until the Allies have been consulted.

Meanwhile, the unanimity of the Press reflects the unanimity of the Governments and peoples of the Allies.

If the proposals are based, as is shrewdly suspected, on a German peace as victory, they are foredoomed to failure.

The offer is regarded as a cunning attempt to sow dissension among the Allies, by proposing terms agreeable to some and unacceptable to others.

There is also strong evidence of German knowledge that they can never win the war, and that they have almost run their course.

There may still be periods of strain and stress, but no reply is possible except that the war can only end when the objects of the Allies have been achieved.

##### "A Piece of Political Chicaneery."

December 13, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the papers agree that the German offer is a piece of political chicanery, with the object of bolstering up Germany's cause at home and abroad.

"Germany officially admits that the war is a failure, and that Germany cannot dominate Europe."

The New York Times points out that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg did not mention the Allied declarations regarding the destruction of Prussian militarism, and remarks that this omission is significant and also fatal.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY'S CASUALTIES.

#### Total of Nearly Four Millions.

December 13, 3.30 p.m.

The German casualties are officially reported for November as totalling 166,176, of which 28,729 were killed. These make Germany's total casualties during the war 3,921,869, of which 889,957 were killed.

### ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

December 13, 4.20 p.m.

A French communiqué reports comparative calm on the whole of the Western front.

### THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

December 13, 4.20 p.m.

A French communiqué states that there has been violent artillery firing as well as lively fighting to the north of Monastir. The Italians repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack.

### FRENCH MILITARY CHANGES.

#### An Interesting Announcement.

December 13, 8.15 p.m.

There are rumours of pending changes in the French High Command, including the promotion of General Joffre, who may be given the rank of Marshal and the Presidency of the Allied War Board. General Nivelle, the captor of Douaumont, aged sixty, and now a Colonel at the outbreak of the war, will become Generalissimo. General Castelnau, Joffre's Chief of Staff, is also retiring, and M. Painlevé will become War Minister in succession to M. Roques, who will presumably be given a command in the field.

#### New Generalissimo for Western Front.

December 13, 4.05 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, it is officially announced that General Nivelle has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies in the north and north-east.

#### General Joffre's Appointment.

December 13, 7.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that General Joffre has been appointed Generalissimo at home and abroad, while General Nivelle has been appointed Generalissimo on the Western front.

### THE FRENCH WAR CABINET.

#### The New Appointments.

December 13, 4.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the new Cabinet numbers ten members, while a War Committee has been appointed, comprising M. Briand, Premier; M. Ribo, Minister of Finance; General Lyautey, Minister of War; M. Lacaze, Minister of Marine; and M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions.

General Joffre, as Generalissimo, will attend the Committee as technical military adviser, while technical directors will be appointed in regard to mines and merchant shipping.

### SPAIN AND SUBMARINES.

#### Revictualing Prohibited.

December 13, 5.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that a Bill has been introduced into the Chamber prohibiting the revictualing of belligerent submarines outside territorial waters. Draastic penalties are provided.

### RESIDENT GENERAL OF MOROCCO.

December 13, 5.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that General Gouraud has been appointed Resident General of Morocco.

### REPORTED SUNKEN STEAMERS SAFE.

December 13, 7.15 a.m.

The British steamer Tanfield and the Belgian steamer Keltier, previously reported sunk, have arrived in port.

The Norwegian steamer Agder, the Danish boat Inger, a Swedish schooner and a Danish barque have been sunk.

### CAPTURED BRITISH SKIPPER.

#### Suggested Warning to Germany

December 13, 7.15 a.m.

The Times says that Great Britain should immediately intimate to Germany that if an attempt is made to harm Captain Blaikie, of the Caledonia, a German officer prisoner of the highest rank will be treated similarly.

### IN THE BALKANS.

#### Russians Capture Trenches.

December 13, 7.15 a.m.

A Russian communiqué states:—South of the River Trotos in Moldavia we captured a line of trenches and repelled counter-attacks with great losses.

The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance north of Dornavatra.

The Romanians assumed the offensive on the high road between Misil and Banca, but was obliged to fall back.

At present the Romanian Army occupies the front Banca-Bagaria-Dornavatra.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### FRENCH WAR COMMITTEE.

#### The Premier on the Outlook.

December 12, 5.00 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Briand, in the House of Deputies, outlined the reorganisation of the War Committee and its enhanced powers. He said:—"Without exaggerated optimism we more than ever entertain the conviction of certain victory." The Eastern question was far from settled. To-morrow the new front would be mobilised in the same manner as the enemy front. He fore-shadowed the suppression of spirits. Referring to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, the Premier said:—"My duty is to put the country's mind on guard against possible poisoning." (Loud Cheers.)

### FACTORY FIRE IN CANADA.

December 12, 5.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, four people were killed, 12 are missing and 15 were injured in a fire which broke out at the Quaker Oats Factory at Peterborough, Ontario. The damage is estimated at \$300,000.

### IRISH PARTY AND NEW GOVERNMENT.

December 12, 5.20 p.m.

The Irish party has decided to await the Government's declaration on its Irish policy before deciding on any attitude towards the Government.

The party declared that it favoured a vigorous prosecution of the war, and again demanded Home Rule and the abolition of martial law in Ireland. The party reaffirmed its hostility towards conscription.

### NAVAL COMMAND IN GREEK WATERS.

December 13, 7.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Admiral Ganchet replaces Admiral de Fournet in command of the Allied naval forces in Greek waters.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### NATIONAL ORGANISATION FORECASTED FOR AUSTRALIA.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says: Mr. Pearce in a speech forecasted national organisation and declared that the Government was determined to do its utmost to send reinforcements and material and munitions. Australia should send every bushel of wheat possible overseas.

#### The Chancellor's Speech.

December 12, 8.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Kaiser has issued as an Army Order:—"In sentiment of the victory which you have gained by your bravery, I and the Monarchs of the three Allied States have made the enemy peace offers. As it is uncertain whether the aim we have in view will be attained you have therefore to continue to resist and defeat the enemy."

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He said: "I shall be brief. Rumania entered the war to roll up our position and that of our Ally in the east. Simultaneously there was the grand offensive on the Somme, which was intended to pierce the western front, while reinforcements were meant to paralyse Austro-Hungary. The situation was serious but by God's help our troops withheld. The western front only stands, but despite the Rumanian campaign is equipped with larger reserves of men and material than formerly but while on the Somme and the Carso a drum of fire resounded and the Russians launched troops on the eastern frontier, in Transylvania, General von Hindenburg captured the whole of western Wallachia and Bucharest, great stocks of grain, victuals and oil falling into our hands. Thus by sword strokes the foundations of our economic needs are laid. Our submarines have added to their heroic deeds. The famine spectre which our enemies intended for us now mercilessly pursues them. After the first year of war the Kaiser said his heart was filled with awe and determination. That is how we feel now. If the enemy counted on our weariness then he has been deceived."

The Chancellor concluded by intimating that he had asked the guardians of Germany's interests abroad, to transmit the peace proposals he had previously mentioned. The Pope had also been informed.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg added:—"The German Empire is not a beleaguered fortress but a mighty army camp with unexhausted resources. Our enemies have evaded our previous declarations of readiness for peace, but the Kaiser considers the moment has arrived for an official peace move in the highest moral and religious sense of duty towards his people and mankind. Our enemies brought up the might-question of world-war in 1914; to-day we put the humanity-question of peace. We await our enemies' reply with the calm which our external and internal strength and clear conscience confer. If our enemies decline and if





## WINES and SPIRITS.

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

## Case No. 1-\$22.

- 3 Bott St. Etape Claret.  
2 Bott Sherry, Light Dry.  
3 Bott Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
2 Bott Gin.  
1 Bott Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.  
1 Bott Very Old Liqueur Scotch  
Whisky "E" Quality.  
1 Bott Dewar's Scotch Whisky.  
14 Bott Creme de Menthe.

## Case No. 2-\$28.

- 1 Bott St. Marceaux Champagne.  
1 Bott Burundy "Bonne."  
3 Bott Claret, St. Etape.  
1 Bott Sherry, Superior Pale Dry  
"D" Quality.  
1 Bott Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
1 Bott Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.  
1 Bott Very Old Liqueur Scotch  
Whisky "E" Quality.  
1 Bott Dewar's Scotch Whisky.  
14 Bott Creme de Menthe.

## Case No. 3-\$32.

- 2 Botts St. Marceaux Champagne.  
1 Bott Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.  
2 Botts Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
1 Bott Very Fine OLD BROWN Brand "E" Quality.  
1 Bott Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.  
3 Botts Claret, St. Etape.  
34 Botts Creme de Menthe.

## SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

## CONSCIOUS OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who in canting hypocrisy is a close rival to his Imperial master, announces that Germany and her friends "conscious of their responsibility before God, their own nations and humanity" has proposed to the Entente Powers that peace negotiations should be entered upon. The point about this little statement which interests us most is that it has taken this howling humbug two years, four months and an odd week to discover that his beloved Fatherland was likely to be credited with any responsibility in the sight of the Almighty. It is a curious coincidence that the German Chancellor should first be made aware of this responsibility at a moment when, as all the world knows by this time, Great Britain, France and Russia have settled upon a reconstruction of the political element, and are at last preparing to give Germany what she so richly deserves. It happens, too, that this realisation of Divine Justice further coincides with the German successes in Bulgaria. In this latter respect, for the moment, Germany is able to regard herself as on the top of the wave, and thus more or less in a position to use the word "negotiations" instead of the less high-sounding term "surrender."

But all this will not hoodwink the Allies. Even in the neutral countries only the lovers of lies and sentiment will be taken in by so threadbare a trick. The world knows pretty well, by this time, how Germany stands, and what her chances are of being able to wriggle out of the punishment that is overhanging her. But she, wrongheaded and eaten up with vanity to the very end, seems to believe that she can still fool others besides herself. She has, of course, a short memory, and is a little apt to forget that, among those whom she is exhorting to "kiss and be friends", are men whose wives and sisters and daughters have been violated; men whose brothers have been tortured to death or inoculated with disease in German prison camps, men who themselves are ruined physically forever by poison gas. Does she expect these to listen to such a word as "negotiations"?

And, if we regard the question on broader and less personal lines, we are still brought to the same conclusions. Can Germany be fool enough to think that the Allies have spent billions in money and millions in men, merely to be put off with a bit of patchwork? Germany tore up treaties, flouted the Hague Convention, ignored all duty to neutrals; are these little aberrations of hers to be glossed over and forgotten in a general handshaking and an agreement to "go on as we were before"? Apparently she thinks as lightly of the solemn compact of the Entente countries as of her own pledges. The rulers of the Allied Powers have sworn, calmly and soberly, that they will not sheath the sword till Belgium is avenged. When they so swore, Germany had still not reached the full measure of baseness towards Belgium, Poland and the people of the occupied French territory; Austria and Bulgaria had not worked the half of their wicked will in Serbia, and there were still a few Armenians whom Turkey had not butchered. If it were the Powers' duty to vow to punish these foes of civilisation twelve months or two years ago, how much more so is it their duty now. Germany may yelp for rage, but she will yelp in vain. The world of today knows what value to place on her affectionate regard for the Allies and on her "responsibility before God."

## Hyphenated Missionaries.

Hongkong readers will welcome the protest, which we reprinted yesterday from Truth, against the entry of American missionaries with German names into India. Truth speaks of "a report in an Ohio newspaper of the approaching departure for Bombay of a party of missionaries of the Church of the Brethren, whatever that may be;" and adds: "Nearly all of them are Americans with Teutonic names. It does not follow that they have any political or spiritual affinity with the Fatherland, but all the same one cannot help wondering whether the continual influx of foreign missionaries into India is helpful to the British Raj." We most sincerely trust that Truth will not allow the matter to rest at this, but will continue to protest until the present very undesirable state of affairs is brought to an end. India is British territory and we want neither German nor German-American missionaries there; indeed the pukka American variety could very well be dispensed with. There has been a deal too much of this business of foreigners interesting themselves in the welfare of the Indians.

## Not Wanted.

It may not be reasonable to object to the missions carried on by the Portuguese, French, Spaniards, or Italians—for the obvious reason that all these nations were engaged in earnest mission work for two or three centuries before anything of the sort ever occurred to the British; and, so long as their Governments are friendly to ours, it would be an act of churlishness to resent their presence; indeed they have established a claim which no one would think of contesting. But with German Americans etc. it is another matter. Even where they may not happen to preach pro enemy doctrine, there is always a danger that they may lay themselves out to unseel the natives by seeking to inculcate political notions which may suit the United States but which are not wanted in British territory. There are almost enough missionaries in India already, and the people can well do without those hailing from countries whose sympathies with Britain and her methods of Government are at least doubtful. From all we hear of the "graft" and sweating and general godlessness to be found in the United States, we should imagine that there is more than sufficient work in that country for American and hyphenated missionaries to undertake. India managed very well till recent years without the attentions of these gentlemen, and we have no doubt that they can easily be done without to-day. The "Good Man" Policy.

The Police Court yesterday provided us with another of those cases in which, by a process of magisterial reflection which we candidly fail to appreciate, sentence was deferred on an obviously guilty man in order that he might have a chance of finding some-one to say that he had a good character. The accused was seen walking away from a doctor's motor-car with a large rug belonging to it under his arm, and the only excuse he could put up was that he saw it on the ground and merely picked it up, with absolutely no intention of stealing it! On the very surface of things, the man was a thief—in fact, it subsequently transpired that he was an old hand at the game—but that did not prevent Mr. Wood from putting his favourite query, or from adjourning the case so that the Colony might be recalled in search of someone to say that the accused was a good man. The point which we have consistently tried to hammer in is that a man should be judged on the facts of the case, and even if he were able to bring an army of witnesses to say that he possessed a most beatific character, that should be taken not the least account of. To waste the time of the police by ordering a hunt for mythical "friends" is sheer wickedness. In this case the only redeeming feature is that, after the usual laborious process, Mr. Wood sent the thief to gaol for six months. But why could not that have been done right away?

And, if we regard the question on broader and less personal lines, we are still brought to the same conclusions. Can Germany be fool enough to think that the Allies have spent billions in money and millions in men, merely to be put off with a bit of patchwork? Germany tore up treaties, flouted the Hague Convention, ignored all duty to neutrals; are these little aberrations of hers to be glossed over and forgotten in a general handshaking and an agreement to "go on as we were before"? Apparently she thinks as lightly of the solemn compact of the Entente countries as of her own pledges. The rulers of the Allied Powers have sworn, calmly and soberly, that they will not sheath the sword till Belgium is avenged. When they so swore, Germany had still not reached the full measure of baseness towards Belgium, Poland and the people of the occupied French territory; Austria and Bulgaria had not worked the half of their wicked will in Serbia, and there were still a few Armenians whom Turkey had not butchered. If it were the Powers' duty to vow to punish these foes of civilisation twelve months or two years ago, how much more so is it their duty now. Germany may yelp for rage, but she will yelp in vain. The world of today knows what value to place on her affectionate regard for the Allies and on her "responsibility before God."

## DAY BY DAY.

OUR GRAND BUSINESS IN LIFE IS NOT TO SEE WHAT LIES DIMLY AT A DISTANCE BUT TO DO WHAT LIES CLEARLY AT HAND.—Carlyle.

The Mail.—Siberian Mail.—Cleared per a.s. Shantung at 2 p.m. to-day. Siberian Mail (London, Nov. 15).—Arrived per a.s. Tsim Sha Tsui to-day. European Mail (via Nagasaki).—Due per a.s. Sowha March to-morrow.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$4.41/lfd.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 17th anniversary of the battle of Colenso.

Returned. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe were among the passengers arriving by the Tenyo Maru.

"Wild Woodbine." A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export six boxes of "Wild Woodbine" cigarettes to Canton. It was stated that the duty was about \$1. The man had the cigarettes concealed in blankets and boxes. A fine of \$50 was imposed, and the goods were confiscated.

Guard of Honour. The St. John Ambulance Corps will provide a guard of honour to receive H. E. the Governor at the Theatre Royal at 9 p.m. on Friday.

The guard will fall in at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Headquarters at 8.15 p.m. caps, belts, shorts and puttees will be worn. Members who have not yet obtained the new badges and belt fittings should procure them without delay from their Divisional Stoker.

Attempted Exportation. Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export two bags of saltpetre. The first defendant said he was watching the staff put on the junk, and the other said he was merely putting it on by order from his master. Mr. Davidson, who appeared for the master of the two men, said he was instructed that there was no permit. Mr. Lloyd appeared for the Import and Export Office. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$200 each.

Gambler at Astor House. Nine Chinese servants at the Astor House Hotel, were charged with gambling, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning. Last night at about 10 o'clock, the police made a raid, and it was found that the men were gambling with dominoes. One defendant said the Chinese constable who was giving evidence was in the habit of going there to gamble with the rest of the defendants, and he had been instructed by his mistress that this kind of thing had to stop. He therefore turned witness out when he arrived for the third time last night. Each defendant was fined \$5.

"Men Were Deceivers Ever." The concubine of a Chinese military official was charged on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing money and clothing, etc., as bailees, valued at \$2,600. Complainant said he went back to his house and found defendant was missing. He went to the Superintendent of Police and asked why he had allowed her to go away. He was told he had no power to keep her. Complainant then asked why she should have taken away the furniture and clothing. He was walking in Wan Chai when he saw a friend and told him he had nowhere to live, as all his goods had been taken away. The friend told him he had seen his concubine. Defendant said she had been kidnapped and had stolen nothing. She did not admit she was complainant's concubine. She had been deceived, complainant telling her that he had no wife and she would be his lawful wife. When she went to live with him, she found he had a wife. Her husband did not leave \$2,000 with her; she had never seen him before. The case was adjourned.

F. E. E. Booker writes:—I thank you so very much for the cigarettes and pipe tobacco which were very acceptable especially as they came from the old home.

The last card is from Lee, Opl. E. Hoare, who writes:—Many thanks for the surprise box of cigarettes, and may my they arrive at every needed time. I am now O.K. and expect to be discharged in the course of a day or two, and after a little furlough will soon be having another brush with Fritz across the water.

This is a wicked business, but, in spite of it, we are cheerful and will not be sorry when we can get back to the dear old H. K. I am sorry to say there are still a number of us here who will never be released. It is a

## WAR COMFORTS.

Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

At the Committee of the above Association held on the 8th inst. it was reported that during the last month its various departments have sent the following:

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—68 funnel shirts, 51 prs. pyjamas, 42 muslin shirts, 20 surgical shirts, 6,540 rolled bandages, 125 knitted eye bandages, 50 many-tail bandages, 42 surgical caps, 22 prs. operation stockings, 33 vests, 63 Bed jackets, 13 reversible jackets, 1 red blanket, 3,017 swabs, 30 stamp bandages, 33 warm-in shirts, 12 cholera belts, 150 sling.

To Officer in charge R. G. A. Records, Dover:—190 shirts, 100 vests.

To 27 General Hospital, Cairo:—13 dressing gowns, 44 cotton nightshirts, 9 dozen milk covers, 84 dons slings, 4 pillows and cases, magazines, 4 prs. pyjamas, 18 pocket books, 6 fixer swabs, 9 bed boots, canvas, wool.

To C. O. Shrewsbury, for the K. S. L. I.:—66 prs. socks, 67 mufflers.

The following letter has been received from Cairo:—

27 General Hospital,

Cairo, Oct. 26, 1916.

Dear Madam,—I have received 3 cases of hospital gifts from the H.K.W.W. Association. We are especially grateful for the tins and bottles of sweets; they are I think, more loved by "Tommy" than his smoked.

Also the mosquito square, caps, socks and cigarettes. We have now with all you have so kindly sent, a good stock of bandages of all kinds and will not need more at present. With our most grateful thanks.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. MILLIGANT

O. MICHELL

(Matron).

As will be seen from above letter, the Hospital at Cairo is well supplied with bandages for the present, so the Committee of the H.K.A.W.W. is now sending bandages to the great distributing centre, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and workers therefore, are earnestly requested to keep up the supply.

Any money donations for sweets to be sent to Cairo will be gratefully received by Mrs. Hay, Store Secretary, City Hall.

The Association is much indebted to Mr. Owen Hughes for his very handsome gift of camel hair cloth, which is now being made up into waistcoats to be sent to the front.

Our thanks also are due to Mrs. Sim for a box of garments.

HONGKONG POLICEMEN.

Appreciation of Hongkong Lady's Efforts.

Mrs. Milroy, who for some time past has been making collections with a "khaki bag" on behalf of the Weekly Dispatch Cigarette and Tobacco Fund has received four acknowledgements from members of the Hongkong Police who have been serving in France.

D. W. Barnett writes:—

Cigarettes to hand. Expect to go out again shortly. There are two of us left so far of the 1st Contingent H.K.P. Kindest regards to H.K. Oh, for the life in the east.

The card from H. Phillips says:—I beg to thank you very much for the box of cigarettes I received from Messrs. Martins. I am very pleased to say that I am now practically fit and hope to be back in Hongkong in a few months. I have had no news from Hongkong since I left there on June 17, 1915. A letter will follow this card.

F. E. E. Booker writes:—I

thank you so very much for the cigarettes and pipe tobacco which were very acceptable especially as

they came from the old home.

The last card is from Lee, Opl.

E. Hoare, who writes:—Many

thanks for the surprise box of cigarettes, and may my they

arrive at every needed time. I

am now O.K. and expect to be

discharged in the course of a day

or two, and after a little furlough

will soon be having another

brush with Fritz across the water.

This is a wicked business, but, in

spite of it, we are cheerful and

will not be sorry when we can

get back to the dear old H. K.

I am sorry to say there are still

a number of us here who will never be

released. It is a

## GOLF.

Draw for the Wodehouse Cup.

The draw for the Wodehouse Cup (ladies foursome), to be played over the Faulring course, is given below. Bids into the second round have been secured by Mrs. Davey and Mrs. H. Griffin v. Mrs. Looker and Mrs. Milner Jones and Mrs. Beavis

## H. E. CHU HING-LAN

Civil Governor of Kwangtung Arrives.

His Excellency Chu Hing-lan, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, arrived from Canton at 10.30 this morning aboard a Chinese gun-boat, and was received at Blake Pier by a guard of Honour of the 74th Pusjabis and the regimental band.

Mr. Chu, who is keenly interested in all educational matters, has come down to attend to-day's Congregation of the University of Hongkong.

His Excellency was met by Mr. Possonby Fane, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and, after greetings had been exchanged, the party drove off in a motor car to Government House.

A huge crowd of Chinese collected, and Inspector Brazil had an exceedingly busy time in maintaining something like order, the Chinese being keenly interested in the event.

In connection with to-day's ceremony at the University, Dr. Jordan, a member of the Senate, gave a large tiffin party at the Hongkong Hotel. Those present included H. E. Chu Hing-lan, the Hon. Mr. Claud Sverr, several benefactors of the University and a number of graduates.

## HONGKONG SLACKERS CONDEMNED.

Thoughts of a Soldier Returning to the Front.

In the course of a letter just received in the Colony, Sergt. Bavan, formerly of the Hongkong Volunteers, writes from Simon's Town, South Africa, to say that he was leaving for German East Africa on October 24. He says he is not sorry to go, for, although he has not some friends not to be equalled, he considers he should be in the field, not loafing around. He speaks of slackers in Hongkong, and says he had thought of sending white feathers to a few of them, "only the appendages belong to ostriches here and cost six shillings each, and I have come to the conclusion that the rotters are not worth six days' pay of a Tommy."

The writer adds:—There is quite a demonstration here about the volunteers for England having to fight on a shilling a day. But what has Hongkong done to make up a decent allowance? The Y.M.C.A. are raising \$100,000 for the benefit of slackers—(it were better to do something for the Tommies who guarantee the future existence of the Y.M.C.A. in the Empire. It makes me sick when I read of contributions to missions—there is only one "mission" and that is to get in, or become a "Too Proud to Fight!"

I have noted that nearly all the shares in the market have appreciated. I wonder if the slackers who are benefiting realize from what source this comes. How much did they contribute to the fund on Trafalgar Day—a tenth? I am willing to bet a month's pay it was less than a thousandth part of the benefits received from the Navy.... I ticked off a slacker here who, with a girl, commented on my knees when in shorts. I told him my knees were quite cold, but I believed my feet were warm. Hongkong will have the distinction of being the reverse, for the sun will keep their knees warm when in shorts, but I do believe their feet would pay the dividend of the Ice Company."

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follow:—  
Dec. 1 ... Tons 98  
" 2 ... " 98  
" 3 ... " 90  
" 4 ... " 95  
" 5 ... " 90  
" 6 ... " 116  
" 7 ... " 97  
" 8 ... " 103  
" 9 ... " 109  
" 10 ... " 95  
" 11 ... " 108  
" 12 ... " 102  
" 13 ... " 102  
Total to 13th inst. 1,299  
Daily average 99.92

Australians in the British Army.

One hundred and fifty-one thousand men reported themselves to the Commonwealth in twelve days recently. Sixty-three thousand have applied for exemption from military service. After the war the Commonwealth will grant free passage to Australia to Australians who enlisted in the British Army.

## Heavily Fined.

The Chinese who was charged with damping a child's body yesterday was before Mr. C. D. Melbourne on remand at the Police Court this morning. Defendant made allegations against the Police, saying that he was on his way to take the body to the Central Police Station when he was arrested. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$200.

The Chinese who was charged with damping a child's body yesterday was before Mr. C. D. Melbourne on remand at the Police Court this morning. Defendant made allegations against the Police, saying that he was on his way to take the body to the Central Police Station when he was arrested. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$200.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

## XMAS CARDS.

90 cts. per packet of nine.

Complete with envelopes.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG

## SHIPPING

**P.&O.S.N.CO.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles.....	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley,	noon 16th Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'ay via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles.....	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	noon 29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOULTAN.
SHANGHAI, ....	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney,	about 30th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	about 1st Jan.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

E. V. D. Parr.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, 13th Dec., 1916.  
Acting Superintendent.



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days. Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 23 days.

## EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement. Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ship on the Pacific.

## BAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) BAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA . . . 28 Dec. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IS Mar. Empress of Japan . . . 10 Jan. Empress of Japan . . . 28 Mar. Montevideo . . . 3 Feb. Montevideo . . . 14 Apr.

## EMPEROR OF ASIA . . . 15 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montevideo calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bill's of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. G. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916. Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
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or to REISS & Co., Canton  
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Telephone No. 215. Agents.

## SHIPPING

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Projected Sailings from Hongkong

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle	Kamo Maru Capt. R. Shimizu T. 16,000 Jan. at noon.	THURS., 28th
NOVARA via Shanghai, Manji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. K. Inada T. 21,000 Jan. at noon.	THURS., 4th
SEATTLE via Shanghai, Manji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500 Dec. at noon.	TUES., 19th
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via S'pore, Langkawi, Malacca & C'bo, Townsville and Brisbane	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Jan. at noon.	WED., 3rd
CUTTA via S'pore, Langkawi, Manji, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbanne	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 Jan. at 11 a.m.	TUES., 16th
YOKOHAMA via S'pore, Langkawi, Manji, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbanne	Aki Maru Capt. K. Yosikawa T. 13,500 Feb. at 11 a.m.	TUES., 13th
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Tosa Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000 TUESDAY.	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Veloro Maru Capt. S. Hirata T. 8,000 Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000 Yamagata Maru Capt. K. Goto T. 8,000 NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	THURSDAY, 14th Dec.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 21,000 Colombo Maru Capt. E. Nomura T. 8,000	THURS., 4th SATUR., 16th THURS., 14th Dec. at noon.

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, S'pore, Manji, San Francisco, Capt. G. Shinomiya  
Panama and Colon..... Early February.

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	4th Jan. 1917.
Persia Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan.
Corso Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	27th Jan.
	18,000 - 18 knots	10th Feb.
	1st class to London G\$348 (27/11.00), return G\$65.00. (4/22).	return G\$65.00. (4/22).
	to San Francisco G\$50.	return G\$437.50.

\* For this voyage the Pacific Mail will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railways between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITOS and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANSANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Kyo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots 9th Jan., 1917.

\* For full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent,  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 291.

**JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 14th Dec. | S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

Arakan 11th Jan. |

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.**

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 31, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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FOR Steamer Date of Departure

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)  
The s.s. "S. JACOB."This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailing from Hongkong: December 25, 1916.This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Nov., 1916.

14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "ECUADOR" December 30.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" March 1, 1917.

s.s. "ECUADOR" March 28, "

s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23, "

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).  
Safety and comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to: Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road. Telephone No. 141.

## NOTICES.

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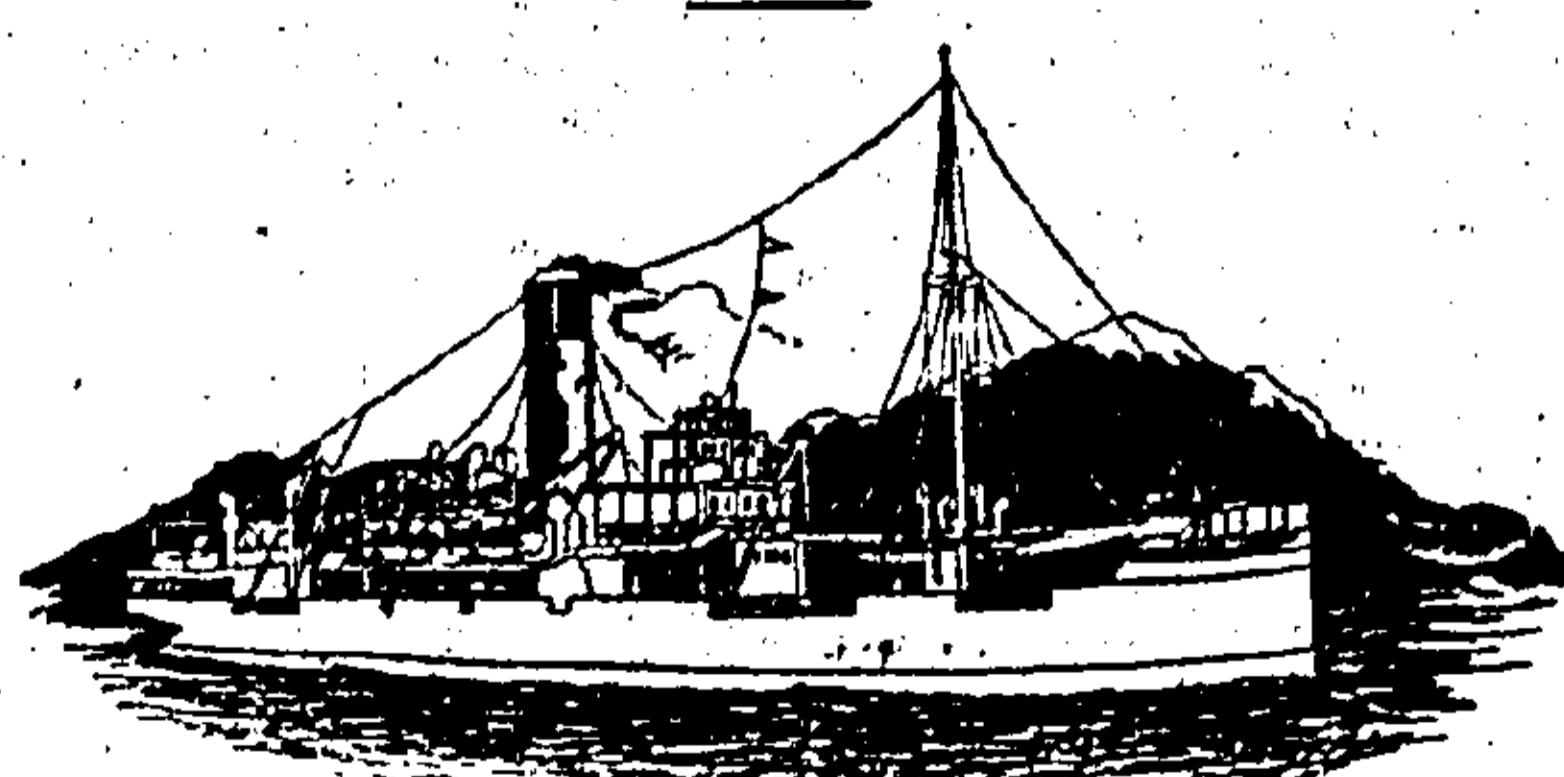
787' X 88' X 34'-6"

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ELECTRIC CRANES

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OXY-ACETYLENE

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ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London via Ports	Nankin	P. & O.	15 Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	28 Dec.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28 Dec.
London via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	29 Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Buryppulus	B. & S.	31 Dec.
Genoa	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	Dec.
Genoa and London	Glasfitter	S. T. & Co.	Dec.
London via Ports	Peleus	B. & S.	5 Jan.
London via Ports	Teucer	B. & S.	10 Jan.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	14 Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tambo M.	N. Y. K.	19 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenkay M.	T. K. K.	19 Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Proteius	B. & S.	23 Dec.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	28 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	P. M. S. S.	31 Dec.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	3 Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9 Jan.
South American Ports	Ex. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	10 Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	11 Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	17 Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	27 Jan.
China	Monteagle	C. M. S. S.	31 Jan.
New York via Panama	Toyooka M.	C. P. O. S.	3 Feb.
		N. Y. K.	Early Feb.

## AUSTRALIA

Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16 Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27 Jan.
Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13 Feb.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Hoihow and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	14 Dec.
Shanghai via Ports	Shantung	B. & S.	14 Dec.
Haiphong	Yeterolu M.	N. Y. K.	14 Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Taksang	J. M. Co.	15 Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	16 Dec.
Manila	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	16 Dec.
Shanghai	Loonggang	J. M. Co.	16 Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Yingchow	B. & S.	17 Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tydeus	D. L. Co.	19 Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Haihong	B. & S.	19 Dec.
Shanghai	Taming	B. & S.	19 Dec.
Shanghai	Chenan	J. M. Co.	21 Dec.
Calcutta via Ports	Wingsang	B. & S.	21 Dec.
Manila	Sinkiang	J. C. J. L.	26 Dec.
Java and Makassar	Tsoa M.	N. Y. K.	22 Dec.
Swatow	Yuenongsang	M. Co.	23 Dec.
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	23 Dec.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24 Dec.
Shanghai	Kwangsang	J. M. Co.	24 Dec.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via Stow	s. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	26 Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Phemius	B. & S.	26 Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	29 Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Somali	P. & O.	30 Dec.
Java	Tjimacoeck	J. C. J. L.	31 Dec.
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	1 Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nyanza	P. & O.	1 Jan.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Tseenkai	B. & S.	3 Jan.
Shanghai	Tjitarosem	J. C. J. L.	3 Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	4 Jan.
Shanghai and Japan	Antilochus	B. & S.	16 Jan.

## CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU" from SAN FRANCISCO, VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 14th December, at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 19th December, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th December, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 1st January, 1917.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 3rd January, 1916.

T. DAIGO, Agent, Hongkong, 13th December, 1916.

## CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU" from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 14th December, at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 19th December, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th December, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 1st January, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent, Hongkong, 13th December, 1916.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail ss. ECUADOR left Honolulu, Nov. 22, for Hongkong via Yokohama and may be expected to arrive here on December 24, and will leave for San Francisco, December 30, at noon.

The Pacific Mail ss. COLOMBIA will leave San Francisco for Hongkong on March 10, via Honolulu and Japan Ports.

## ENGLISH MAIL

The P. &amp; O. ss. NANKIN left Shanghai for this Port on the 12th instant, at 12.30 p.m. with the Homeward English Mail, and is due here on the 15th instant at about 9 a.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The ss. JAPAN left Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers:

Wiley, Br. ss. 4,319, Buthera, 4th Sept.—Vungro Bay, 30th Aug., Gen.—B. L. Kupietala, Br. ss. 2,360, Hawker, 5th Dec.—Shanghai, 1st Dec., Ballast—A. P. Co.

General Wercoland, Nor. ss. 2,963, Hansen, 7th Dec.—Mojo, 1st Dec., Coal—Coaldy &amp; Co.

Yei M. Jap. ss. 1,753, Nishikawa, 7th Dec.—Wakazato, 1st Dec., Coal—M. B. K.

Chihua, Br. ss. 1,360, Sidford, 8th Dec.—Manila, 5th Dec., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Kashig, Br. ss. 1,143, Byers, 1st Dec.—Swatow, 8th Dec.—B. &amp; S.

Yohiko M. Jap. ss. 1,800, Nodai, 5th Dec.—Maji, 1st Dec., Coal—M. B. K.

Haimon, Br. ss. 700, Russell, 10th Dec.—Bangkok, 3rd Dec., Gen.—Order.

Kafeng, Br. ss. 1,237, Evans, 10th Dec.—Haiphong, 6th Dec., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Lohman, Br. ss. 1,779, Ritchie, 10th Dec.—Hakow,

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GERMANY'S PEACE FEELERS.

What the Notes Contain.

December 12, 8.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the notes proposing the peace negotiations state:—"The proposals which the Central Powers and their Allies will bring to the negotiations are they are convinced, suitable for the basis of a lasting peace. If, despite this offer, fighting should continue we are determined to bring the war to a victorious end but solemnly decline every responsibility for it."

The Note further states that the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance have proved their unconquerable strength and have won mighty successes over the enemies' superior numbers and war materials and their lines unshakably withstand the ever-repeated attacks. The latest assault in the Balkans has been quickly wrecked, and the latest events prove that the Quadruple Alliance has powers of resistance which are unbreakable. On the contrary, the entire situation justifies the expectation of further successes. The glorious deeds of the armies of the Quadruple Alliance had not altered the fact that they were compelled to take up arms to defend their existence. Their aim was not to crush and destroy their enemies. In proposing peace negotiations they are supported by the consciousness of their military and economic strength.

## Peace Proposals Applauded.

December 12, 9.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent the Reichstag greeted the Chancellor's reading of the note with applause and hand clapping, in which the Extremists joined. When the adjournment was voted, a section of the house unsuccessfully demanded that there should be no delay of the discussion on Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's speech.

## Another Proposal.

December 12, 9.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Berlin advises to the German Embassy indicate that Germany has proposed the restoration of the status quo before the war, excepting the establishment of independent kingdoms of Lithuania and Poland.

## President Wilson Reserving Comment.

December 12, 9.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is stated at White House that President Wilson is reserving comment on the peace proposals until he learns of their reception by the Entente.

Officials are of opinion that the Central Powers are making overtures because they are convinced that they cannot hope that President Wilson will at present make advances.

Neutral diplomats doubt whether any peaceful results can be expected from Germany's somewhat theatrical suggestion.

## The Note to the Pope.

December 12, 9.30 a.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says the German Note to the Pope dwells on the losses and misery caused by the war including that to neutrals. It declares that Europe, the seat of civilisation, is threatened with destruction in which Germany is definitely waging war. It hopes the Holy See will benevolently echo and valuably assist in the peace initiative.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP AFFECTED.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.

A message from Sydney states that adverse influences threaten to appreciably reduce the wheat crop. That of New South Wales may only be half of the original estimate, while Victoria will also be much below expectations.

## GERMAN PAPER VOICES FEAR.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs the "Berliner Tageblatt" says that Mr. Lloyd George is a man of the greatest energy and determination and means "War to the end."

## SIR EDWARD CARSON ON NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

December 12, 8.20 p.m.

Sir Edward Carson in a letter resigning the Chairmanship of the Unionist War Committee says the example set by our enemies in national organisation can only be successfully combated by similar action on our part.

## LORDS PASS VOLUNTEER BILL.

December 12, 8.20 p.m.

The House of Lords passed the Volunteer Bill, and has adjourned till December 14.

## THE INVASION OF RUMANIA.

December 12, 8.25 p.m.

An official message from Berlin says:—"We captured Mizil, which is halfway between Ploiești and Buzău, and Uzice; thirty miles south-east of Ploiești. We made prisoners of ten thousand in three days, and captured several guns and much war material."

## ITALIAN REPULSE ENEMY.

December 12, 8.50 p.m.

An official Italian statement reports that the enemy attempted to attack Dossobocino, to the south-west of Loppio, but were repulsed. Bad weather in the Carso impedes the artillery.

## NEW IMPORTATION ORDER.

December 12, 12.20 p.m.

A proclamation prohibits the importation of opium and cocaine into the United Kingdom, except by license.

## LEVIES ON CAPTURED RUMANIAN TOWNS.

December 12, 12.20 p.m.

"The Times" correspondent at Jassy telegraphs that the Germans have levied a war tax of £2,000,000 on Cracova. The levy on Bucharest will be on a double scale.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## Intense Bombardment.

December 12, 12.20 p.m.

A French correspondent states that the mutual bombardment on the west front is the most violent since the beginning of the battle of the Somme. The commanding was most intense not only on both sides of the Aire, but also from Loos to Ypres. The duel has now lasted a month.

## Enemy Losses on the Somme.

December 13, 2.00 a.m.

It is estimated at Paris that the German losses on the Somme have been 60,000 since July 1.

## Artillery Activity on the Somme.

December 13, 12.50 p.m.

It is officially announced that south of the Somme there has been brisk reciprocal artillery activity in the Bisches and La Malmaison sectors.

## British Successes.

December 13, 12.55 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports successful mining operations to the south of Ypres.

The enemy is using artillery and trench mortar fire opposite Festubert and Neuve Chapelle.

An enemy ammunition dump at Vimy was fired. We bombarded, in retaliation, the enemy's support lines to the north of the Aire.

## "DOWN WITH KING CONSTANTINE!"

December 13, 12.50 p.m.

Provisional Government telegrams from Salonika state that at a Requiem Mass the congregation often interrupted the officiating Bishop by shouting "Down with the King; down with the German Field Marshal; down with the murderer of his own countrymen; down with the traitor."

The inhabitants of Candia have passed a resolution declaring that King Constantine should be deposed and delivered over to the curse of the Greek race.

## NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

December 13, 12.50 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says a new Cabinet has been re-organized on the lines of the British. It is designated the Council of National Defence, and will consist of six members.

The following are reliably forecasted:—M. Briand, M. Bérot, General Lyautey, Admiral Lacaze, M. Pauléve, M. Thomas and other ministers and distinguished statesmen.

The new Ministry consists of M. Briand, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Bérot, Minister of Finance; M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, Public Works, and Instruction; General Lyautey, ex-Governor of Morocco, Minister of War; M. Clement, Minister of National Economy and Commerce; M. Doumergue, Minister for the Colonies; M. Thomas, Minister of War Production and Armaments; M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior; Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine; and M. Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Minister of Civilian and Military Reconstruction.

## THE U.S. EXPLOSION.

December 12, 12.20 p.m.

In connection with the explosion in the plant of the Aetna Chemical Company at Fort Pitt, where three persons were killed, the authorities at Pittsburgh have arrested a suspect and are seeking for three others, who are believed to be regularly engaged by the Germans in causing explosions at munition works in the United States.

## BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's special correspondent at Mrogoro relates how the German General Wahle, whilst retreating from Tabora to the south-east in order to join the enemy's main force, was held up by a small British post under Captain Tom Marriott forty miles south of Ngungwe.

After four days' fighting a relief force under Colonel Murray drove off General Wahle, killing 61 and making prisoners of 33.

General Wahle fell back towards Mahenge but a strong force, which he detached with the object of enveloping General Norbury, was cut off and surrendered, seven white officers, 47 men and 249 Askari being made prisoners, while a howitzer, three maxims, ammunition and cattle were captured.

Captain Marriott has been awarded the Military Cross.

On our northern line the investment has now advanced sixty miles along a front of two hundred miles from New Irvinga, Kisaki, Kissangani towards the coast.

The advance south-west by south from Kilwa has now penetrated sixty miles inland.

## INTOXICATED INDIAN.

"Kismet" MUSIC.

## A Scene in Garden Road.

We have received a copy of the soon giving selections from the incidental music to "Kismet," which has been specially composed for the A.D.G. production by Mr. Norman Peterkin. It is very daintily enclosed in a most striking and elaborately coloured cover designed by Mr. Sipe.

Copies are now on sale at the various music stores at \$1.50 each, and it is hoped that residents will make a point of securing prints, since the proceeds from the sale will go to the Star and Garter Fund for the benefit of our soldiers and sailors.

## Kaliak Output.

The total output of the Kaliak Mining Administration, since for the week ending December 2, amounted to 63,624 tons and the sales during the period to 56,874 tons.

## ATHENS AND BERLIN.

## Revolution of Designs on Salonic Army.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

## The Opening Quotations.

Opening quotations on the share market this morning were as follows:

Cantons.	b. 3	41.00.
Unions.	a. 3	925.00.
Dongas.	b. 3	119.00.
Indies (Def.) b. & c.	3	142.00.
Sarara.	b. 3	128.50.
H.K. Wharves.	b. 3	85.00.
Centrales.	b. 3	101.00.
King Yiks.	b. T	15.00.
S'hai Cottons.	b. T	120.00.
Chinas L&P, b. & c.	3	4.75.
Green Islands.	b. 3	11.60.
Trans (L.L.) & c.	3	7.00.
Wm. Powells.	n. 3	35.00.

## "COMBING-OUT" THE WAR OFFICE.

All Eligible Men Under 30 to Join up.

London, Nov. 3.—Sir Henry Dulau, having asked the Secretary for War whether his attention had been drawn to the number of men of military age who were being retained for clerical duties in the War Office, and whether he is satisfied that no more can be spared for military service, having regard to the advisability of the War Office setting an example by releasing as many as possible to fill up the numbers of recruits which they are urging the country to supply.

Mr. Lloyd George writes in reply: "My attention has been called to certain statements on this subject. Rather more than a month ago I appointed a special Departmental Committee to take

in hand the combing-out of the civilians and soldiers employed in the War Office and the various departments included in it. The Committee have reported to me that as a commencement they have ordered the release, at varying dates within the next few weeks, of all the members of the civilian staff who are fit for general service and under the age of 26. This will leave 171 only fit for general service out of a staff of about 8,200, of whom 4,000 are women. Similar orders are being issued in regard to the military staff (other than commissioned officers), but as to these I am not in a position at the moment to give figures such as those I have quoted above in regard to the civil staff. As to the commissioned officers, the Committee are going through the names one by one with a view to determining the possibility of the release of as large a number as possible. Having regard to the part which the War Office has to play in the war, I am not sure that it would be safe to go farther in this matter, at any rate at present.

## HARBOUR ITEMS.

## The Satsuki Maru has arrived from Tsingtau with a cargo of coal and salt.

The Totomi Maru, from Bombay and Singapore, brought to port 3,120 tons of "cotton twist, copper, etc."

Cargoes of coal have been brought here by the Heitcho Maru from Haiphong and the Nisun Maru from Keelung.

The Tambo Maru arrived in port to-day from Seattle with a cargo of 2,518 tons, comprising tails, flour, tin plate, etc.

The N.Y. K. steamer Yamagata Maru has arrived from Bombay with a cargo of coconut oil, copra, sugar and general merchandise.

The s.s. Hauroto brought to port a cargo of rice and meal from Saigon. She experienced strong head winds and high seas on the run up.

The Tenyo Maru has arrived in port from San Francisco, whence she sailed on November 11. She had a general cargo of 2,535 tons.

From Manila she experienced strong north-east monsoon and heavy seas.

## PARADE CANCELLED.

Order No. 103, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. B., states:—

Cancellation. The parade of "A" and "B" Cos. called for to-morrow, Friday the 15th inst., is cancelled. The Mounted Section will parade as notified.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For TENYO MARU, from San Fran. close, on Dec. 13.

Alliss Miss A.

Kurt Miss W. E.

King Miss F. G.

Kellogg D.

Le Dow J. E.

Le Dow Mrs J. E.

Bettie Miss M. L.

Larco Mrs F.

Blandin J. J.

Long Fao Sang

Brett Miss H. L.

Morrison H. L.

Monteiro E. M.

Monteiro A. R.

McDonald D. C.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WAR WORK FOR ALL.

## ARMY TO RUN CANTEENS.

**Forecast by Former Minister of Munitions.**

"We shall have to ask those ineligible for military service to go to the munition factories," announced Mr. E. S. Montagu, M.P., as the guest of the Aldwych Club on November 10.

Sir Hedley Le Bas presided at the luncheon, which was given at the Connaught Room.

Mr. Montagu said the Ministry of Munitions was the largest business in the country. It employed directly about 1,850,000 men and a growing regiment of 400,000 women. It had made possible the marvellous development of military resources which had transformed a country with a negligible Army into one of the chief military Powers on the face of the earth, an Army as well equipped as any army in the field in a short space of two years.

They were often accused of extravagance, but sometimes a factory was put up—he had one in mind—against time, regardless of cost, with a determination to get it producing in the shortest time; and notwithstanding the extravagance of the project, when it began producing in a few months, it more than paid the whole of its cost, when the bare difference was taken into account between making a thing ourselves and buying it abroad. (Hear, hear.)

The longer we went on the greater the drain on the world resources in material would become. Fortunately we were better placed in this regard than the Central Powers.

As our enormous programmes come to be fulfilled, we shall require more and more men and women. We have the paramount duty not to leave our soldiers at the front short of the help that they have a right to expect from those eligible for military service at home."

"The War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the new Man-Power Board are co-operating wholeheartedly, and will not be long before they have perfected arrangements to ensure the continuous supply from those eligible for military service for the Army, and no reduction, but an increase of output of munitions to help those who join the Army."

"Where is the labour to come from? We shall have to make more and more demands upon those not at present engaged in work of war importance. We shall have to ask those ineligible for military service to come to the munition factories, making the same sacrifice comparable to those who are already there."

## France's Vintage.

The estimate for this year's vintage for the whole of France is now given approximately as between 770,000,000 and 990,000,000 of imperial gallons. In addition, there was a very large but undetermined amount cut without licence for personal or domestic use. As anticipated in the annual report for 1914, the year just passed has experienced serious depression in the lumber market, due primarily to conditions brought about by the European war, the principal cause affecting the trade, as in most other industries, being the very great shortage of transportation facilities to carry exports. The lumber industry has suffered specially from this cause, leaving, as the result of the inability of the lumbering companies to export their stock, a market flooded with lumber and (the most) serious feature of the situation facing but a poor outlook for the remedying of the condition. While freight rates are still going higher, transportation facilities are becoming scarcer. Orders for export are on hand, but it is impossible to fill them. None of the mills are working, with the activity or optimism of a year or more ago. On the contrary, with no appreciable local demands for lumber the companies have been forced to various expedients, such as shutting down temporarily, curtail their output to the minimum to keep employed at least the most

## Profits for Benefit of the Soldier.

Before the war there were 18 contractors for Army canteens at home; now there are 197, the canteens in the United Kingdom having grown to 1,800, with a turnover at the rate of \$15,000,000 per annum.

The tenant system has involved many overlapping, besides having other drawbacks, and it is to give place to a new method by which the authorities will control their own business. The change necessitates an initial capital of \$2,000,000, for obviously supplies cannot be stocked without outlay; but nothing is being paid for goodwill: the money will be represented by liquid assets, and it is hoped to repay it as speedily as possible out of profits.

"We are not out for profits except to improve the soldier's position," said Lord Chelmsford, chairman of the Army Canteen Committee, last month. "How profits are to be expended I shall say by and by to have made public, so that everyone shall know."

The Army simply wished to manage its own concern, effect economies, and improve the condition of the canteens. Well-known experts have assisted in bringing about the new order of things, which has the approval of the Army Council and the Treasury, and come into operation as early as practicable. The transfer cannot be made in its entirety at once, as it is essential that there shall be no dislocation of supply; and it is hoped that it will be completed throughout the United Kingdom by the end of January. The revised arrangements will not apply to canteens of the Expeditionary Force.

"Waste of Overlapping. This charge has been effected entirely to the interests of the soldier," remarked Lord Chelmsford. "One great boon I hope will be that the profits which in the past, have gone to the contractors will come to the Army Canteen Committee, and, what is one of the most important things, we shall be able to improve the canteens. Speaking as an old soldier of 50 years' service, I think the canteens have been in many instances—the buildings, I mean, and surroundings—a perfect disgrace to the Army."

The provision of more comfortable and more attractive canteens has long been in demand by commanding officers. Since the outbreak of war a Board of Control have done useful work. It was in April last succeeded by the Canteen Committee, who were able still further to bring about a reduction of prices, while leaving contractors a fair margin of profit, and at the same time the standard of foodstuffs was raised and the general condition of canteens somewhat improved.

Defects of the tenant system, however, remained. The committee's control was too limited. They could not buy and sell, or secure the advantages of bulk purchases; they were powerless against the manifest drawbacks of half a dozen or eight different contractors conducting a score of canteens in one hutment camp, each contract with its own transport, its own inspectors, possibly its own warehouse—a glaring illustration of overlapping. Further, it was feasible for a Scottish battalion at, say, Dover, wastefully to employ a contractor from Edinburgh or a Sussex battalion at Glasgow to engage a Brighton contractor; and insecurity of tenure, as well as the constant movement of units, crippled expenditure on the comfort of canteens, while competitive buying by contractors in restricted camp areas tended to raise prices.

The New System. All this emphasised the need of revision; and the Army Council, creating an official organisation which will conduct regimental institutes throughout the United Kingdom, and in Egypt, Malta, Gibralter, Bermuda, and other stations abroad, have vested the Canteen Committee with powers to enable them to take over these establishments. The new system, with its central machinery and central buying, puts an end to overlapping. Contract employees

## SLAVE DRIVING IN BELGIUM.

## Methods of the Barbary Corsairs Revived.

Paris, Nov. 10.—M. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, has given the *Telegraph* some further information as to the new deportations of valid men by the German authorities in Belgium to carry on various kinds of work for the enemy. Government, in rank defiance of all the prescriptions of international law.

"About the middle of October," he says, "a decree signed by the Quartermaster-General von Seuberswehr was posted in our communes of Flanders and Hainaut. It stipulates that all valid persons who have recourse, for themselves or their families, to 'outside assistance,' may be forcibly constrained to work even outside the region of their domicile. Refusal to obey this obligation will be punished by imprisonment for three years at the maximum and a fine of 10,000 marks (\$100), or one of these penalties. To understand the abominable character of this threat, it must be recalled that a third of the population of Belgium is dependent on help from the supply committees.

"As soon as the measure was announced, our fellow-citizens concerned were summoned en masse at Courtrai, Ghent, Bruges, Tournai, Alost and other places, to gather in the barracks, stores and empty factories. Those who did not come voluntarily were arrested and brought by force. In Ghent alone they numbered about 3,000, including assistants and shopkeepers as well as workers.

"They were examined as they would be in a slave market, and the least robust discharged. The others were required to sign a form printed in German undertaking to work under the orders of the German authorities. The usual methods of pressure were used—imprisonment, threats, and brutal usage. The victims refused to agree. They were then forcibly deported to unknown destinations.

"From October 15 to 24 more than 15,000 men among whom some French subjects, were thus abducted in Flanders. At Antwerp, Bruges, and Menin they are known to have been put to work at the fortifications, trenches and roads.

"I refuse to believe," concluded M. Carton de Wiart, "that even in the most neutral of countries honest men will remain indifferent to this revival in the twentieth century of the methods of the Barbary corsairs and the African slave-traders."

are to be retained wherever possible, and stocks in trade and plant, where found suitable, are to be taken over, so that the contractor is fairly dealt with. The management committee to whom the Army Council have entrusted the matter will practically comprise the members of the existing executive, strengthened by the inclusion of Sir Alexander Prince and Mr. F. Benson, whose undertakings are to-day conducting about 40 per cent. of existing canteens. Sir Alexander Prince is retiring from the post of chairman and managing director of Messrs. Dickeson and Son, and will sever his connection with that firm; and Mr. Benson is the general manager of the Canteen and Mess Co-operative Society, whose directors have arranged to merge it with the new organisation.

"Both gentlemen are making a great sacrifice in giving up their present positions," observed Lord Chelmsford. "They are already giving their services in an honorary capacity to the Expeditionary Forces Canteen Committee. They have had a lifelong training as specialists, and should materially strengthen the new management committee, whose members are officers who in civil life are business men of considerable financial and commercial experience. The committee feel that the scheme has everything to commend it, as it is based on sound business and economic principles."

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## Banks n. \$730

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## Cantons n. \$400

## North Chinas n. t. 152

## Unions n. \$925

## Yangtze n. ex. 73 t. 255

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## China Fires n. \$155

## H.K. Fires n. \$375

## SHIPPING.

## Douglas n. \$121

## Steamboats n. \$213

## Indes (Def.) b. \$140

## Indes (Pref.) b. \$464

## Shells n. 1047

## Ferries n. \$38

## REFINERIES.

## Sugars b. &amp; sa. \$128

## Malabons b. \$37

## MINING.

## Kalians n. 36/-

## Langkats b. t. 21

## Rauba n. \$2.50

## Tronohs n. 30/-

## Urals n. 52/9

DOCKS, WHARVES,  
GODOWNS, &c.

## H.K. Wharves sa. \$84 1/2

## Kowloon Docks b. \$151

## Shai Docks b. t. 90

LANDS, HOTELS  
AND BUILDINGS.

## Centrals b. \$101

## H.K. Hotels n. \$115

## Land Invest. n. \$37

## Hiphrys Est. n. \$6.90

## Kloon Lands a. \$35

## Shai Lands n. t. 91

## West Points s. \$85

## COTTON MILLS.

## Ewos b. t. 157

## Kung Yiks b. &amp; sa. t. 15

## Shai Cottons b. &amp; sa. t. 123

## Yangtzeapoos n. t. 6

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Borneos n. \$84

## China Light &amp; P. b. \$475

## Providents b. \$8.35

## Dairy Farms n. \$25

## Green Islands s. \$11.80

## H.K. Electrics n. \$53

## H.K. Ice Co. n. \$160

## Ropes n. \$34

## Steel Foundries n. \$94

## Trams Low Level n. \$7.00

## Trams Peak Old b. \$1

## Laundries b. \$34

## U. Waterboats n. \$17.00

## Watsons b. \$6.75

## Wm. Powells b. \$6.40

## Morning Posts n. \$60

## SELLING.

## T/T ..... 2/4 1/4

## Demand ..... 2/4 5/16

## 30 d/a ..... 2/4 28

## 60 d/a ..... 2/4 24

## 4 m/a ..... 2/4 9/16

## T/T Shanghai ..... 2/4 9/16

## T/T Singapore ..... 100 1/2

## T/T Japan ..... 100 1/2

## T/T India ..... 175 1/2

## Demand, India ..... 175

## T/T San Francis-} 56

## { 56

## T/T Java ..... 135 1/4

## T/T Marks ..... 3.27

## Demand, Paris ..... 3.27

## 4 m/a. I/C ..... 2/5 1/16

## 4 m/a. D/P ..... 2/5 3/16

## 6 m/a. L/C ..... 2/5 5/16

## 30 d/a. Sydney &amp; Melbourne ..... 2/5 5/16

## 30 d/a. San Fran-} 57 1/4

## { 57 1/4

## 4 m/a. Marks ..... Nom.

## 4 m/a. France ..... 3.39

## 6 m/a. France ..... 3.41

## Demand, Germany .....

## Demand, New York ..... 56 1/4

## Demand, Bombay ..... 175

## T/T Calcutta .....

## Demand, Calcutta ..... 175

## Demand, Manila ..... 112

## Demand, Singapore ..... 100 1/2

## On Haiphong ..... 32 1/2 prem.

## On Bangkok ..... 65 1/2 prem.

## Sovereign ..... 8.49 Nom.

## Gold Leaf, per oz. ..... 51.89

## Bar Silver, per oz. ....

## BUYING.

## 4 m/a. I/C ..... 2/5 1/16

## 4 m/a. D/P ..... 2/5 3/16

## 6 m/a. L/C ..... 2/5 5/16

## 30 d/a

